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TRAVEL PRINTOUT

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U.S. Travel Data Center

Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

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Travel Industry Among Top Three Employers in 39 States

Fourteen states posted double-digit increases in travel receipts in 1985, according to the report Impact of Travel on State Economies, 1985, published by the US Travel Data Center, and no states' receipts declined.

The seventh study in this unique series shows travel spending in the U.S. generated $30 billion in tax revenue for federal, state and local governments.

Top Six States in U.S. Domestic Travel Expenditures

State	1985 total U.S. Travel Expenditures (millions)	1984/85 Change (percent)
California	$32,507	13.9%
Florida	18,642	5.4
New York	16,538	5.2
Texas	15,685	4.5
New Jersey	12,933	13.0
Pennsylvania	9,321	11.3

California garnered more U.S. traveler dollars than any other state, nearly $33 billion, followed by Florida with $19 billion and New York with $17 billion. Rhode Island, with $488 million in expenditures, received fewer travel dollars than any other state.

In fifteen states, jobs directly generated by travel spending exceeded those generated by any other private industry during 1985. The travel industry was among the top three employers in 39 states.

The 58 page report, Impact of Travel on State Economies 1985, is the seventh annual study of travel's contribution to each state's employment, income and tax revenue, detailing changes in economic impact by state and major industry component. It is available for $60.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, Two Lafayette Centre, 1133 21st Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. ##

New Logo, New Address, Same Phone Number

The Data Center has a new logo and a new address: **Two Lafayette Centre 1133 21st Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.** The phone number is 202/293/1040.

Data Center, Industry Honor Douglas Frechtling

Friends and associates gathered at the Atlanta Marriott Marquis on May 10, 1987, during the 19th annual Discover America International POW WOW, for a reception honoring the former director of the US Travel Data Center, Douglas C. Frechtling, for his outstanding service to the travel industry.

Presenting Gift from Data Center Staff to Doug Frechtling: Ida Simmons (left), Suzanne Cook (center).

Don Wynegar, director of the office of research for the US Travel and Tourism Administration, presented a framed certificate to Frechtling for his contributions to the U.S. tourism industry. William D. Toohey, president of the Travel Industry Association of America, (TIA) of which the Data Center is an

(continued on page 3)

Motor Fuel Price Increase Spurs Surge in Cost of Travel

The US Travel Data Center reported that for the third time this year, rising motor fuel prices led the increase in the Travel Price Index (TPI).

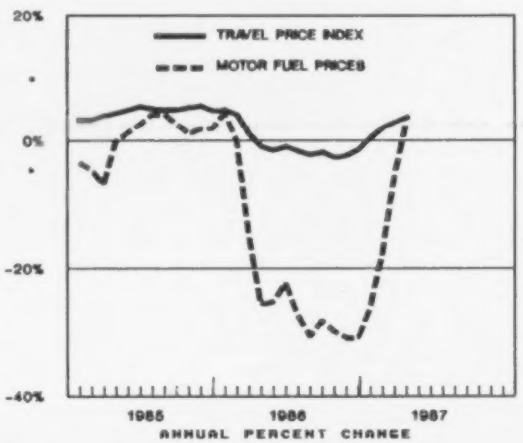
In April, the TPI rose 0.9 percent while overall consumer goods and services costs, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), increased 0.5 percent.

The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted prices of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in the United States, reached 374.0 (1967=100) in April.

As in January and February, motor fuel prices led all increases with a 2.5 percent gain in April. Lodging prices, which led travel price increases in March, followed with a 1.9 percent gain, while entertainment prices increased 1.2 percent. Airline fares posted their first monthly decline since August 1986, dropping 0.4 percent, and other intercity transportation (rail and bus fares) fell 0.1 percent.

Over the past twelve months, the TPI has risen 6.4 percent while the CPI has gained 3.8 percent.

Lodging prices have risen 7.3 percent since April 1986. ##



Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components

April 1987

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change March 1987 to April 1987	Annual Percent Change April 1986 to April 1987
Transportation	1.2	6.5
Airline Fares	-0.4	6.5
Other Intercity Trans.	-0.1	-0.1
Intracity Public Trans.	0.6	3.0
Motor Fuel	2.5	6.7
Lodging	1.9	7.3
Food and Beverages Away From Home	0.2	4.1
Entertainment	1.2	5.1
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.9	6.4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.5	3.8

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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The US Travel Data Center is an affiliate of the Travel Industry Association of America

March Travel Increases 6 Percent.

Travel during March increased 6 percent over last year's levels, according to the latest National Travel Survey conducted by the US Travel Data Center. Travel by Americans in March 1987 exceeded year-earlier totals of 70 million person-trips and climbed to 75 million. (A person-trip is measured each time anyone goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

The monthly telephone survey reported that pleasure travel rose 5 percent in March, and convention/ business travel increased considerably over year-earlier figures.

The hefty increase in the number of business travelers was not enough to affect the shift away from air transportation by pleasure travelers. Overall, the number of air passengers fell 2 percent, while auto/truck/RV travel increased 7 percent.

Vacation person-trips for March 1987 were down 14 percent during the month after rising sharply in February.

The business travel increase also boosted the average domestic distance traveled to 1,000 round-trip miles, up 90 miles from a year ago. The average number of nights away, however, fell from 5.3 nights in March 1986 to 5.1 nights in March 1987.

Frechtling (Continued)

affiliate, presented Frechtling with a world globe. Toohey noted that Frechtling and the Data Center pioneered research that for the first time assessed the economic importance of U.S. tourism. "For this accomplishment, he has earned the gratitude of all who work for a wider understanding of this industry."

* For the Travel and Tourism Research Association (TTRA), Rossi Ralenkotter presented Frechtling with a briefcase, recognizing his pioneering effort to measure the economic impact of travel on U.S. cities, counties and states.

Suzanne D. Cook, new director of the Data Center, and Ida Simmons, communications manager, gave Doug Frechtling an engraved pewter bowl and cups. Cook later commented, "It's no small task following in Dr. Frechtling's footsteps. I and the Data Center staff are committed to continuing the work he began 14 years ago." ##

Visitor Volume at National Parks Region	MAR 1987 visits	Change from MAR 1986* (percent)	Percent change 1987/1986* Year-to-Date
NEW ENGLAND	422,246	3	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1,635,116	28	32
SOUTH ATLANTIC	5,651,926	-16	-14
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,414,427	-24	-10
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	216,646	-4	-13
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	289,242	-7	5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	742,035	-10	-4
MOUNTAIN	1,696,038	-18	-5
PACIFIC	2,947,963	2	4
TOTAL	15,015,639	-9	-4

* Percent change figures may not be consistent with previously reported visitation totals due to National Park Service revisions.

States comprising the Census regions:

NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania. SOUTH ATLANTIC: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia. EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee. EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin. WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota. WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. MOUNTAIN: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming. PACIFIC: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

Current Travel Indicators

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS	Current Month	Current Value	Percent Change From Previous Month	Percent Change From Year-ago Month	Percent Change Year-to-date 1986/85
Establishment receipts or retail sales					
Hotels, motels and other lodging places(1)	Mar	$4,452 million	5.7	9.0	10.2
Eating and drinking places(2)	Mar	$12,845 million	-2.3	9.6	11.3
Gasoline service stations(2)	Mar	$ 7,240 million	2.0	-5.1	-11.4
Commercial lodging demand					
Hotel/motel occupancy rate(3)	Mar	60.6 percent	-3.2	-3.0	-0.1
Real demand for commercial lodging(4)	Mar	58.1 million	9.5	7.1	6.0
Airline passenger traffic(5)					
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	Mar	28.8 billion	24.3	12.8	12.5
International revenue passenger-miles	Mar	5.4 billion	30.4	12.9	12.4
Highway traffic volume(6)					
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	Mar	38.3 billion	21.2	2.6	4.6
Rail passenger traffic(7)					
Amtrak passenger-miles	Mar	367.4 million	22.1	-10.8	-4.4
Travel Price Index(8)	Mar	394.4 million	0.9	4.8	2.4
U.S. resident travel(9)					
Total person-trips	Feb	54.0 million	-17.6	10.0	5.8
Vacation person-trips	Feb	28.6 million	-22.5	23.3	6.3
Total person-nights	Feb	237.6 million	-19.4	-3.2	-7.8
Vacation person-nights	Feb	134.4 million	-32.6	-3.4	-14.2
Public use of national parks(10)					
Visits	Mar	15,015,639	74.2	-9.0	4.0
Overnight stays	Mar	685,734	58.4	5.0	7.0
Foreign arrivals in U.S.(11)					
From overseas	Feb	609,701	-0.8	22.3	17.0
From Canada	Mar	1,115,917	68.0	9.2	8.6
From Mexico	Feb	46,027	-3.1	-1.1	-2.5
U.S. citizen departures(12)					
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	Mar	596,541	9.0	-2.3	6.4
Domestic demand for motor gasoline(13)					
Barrels per day	Mar	6,021 thousand	2.9	-0.7	1.1

N/A = not available

(1) Source: Smith Travel Research, seasonally unadjusted. (2) Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. (3) Source: Smith Travel Research, seasonally adjusted. (4) Source: Smith Travel Research, unadjusted room nights sold. (5) Preliminary; U.S scheduled service air carriers. Source: Air Transport Association. (6) Source: Federal Highway Administration. (7) Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). (8) Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. (9) Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. (10) Pre-liminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. (11) Source: Statistics Canada and U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration. Mexican data reflect I94 arrivals only. (12) Source: Statistics Canada and Nettleton Research Center. (13) Preliminary: Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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